

FOREST SLASH TREATMENT

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 384



FOREST SLASH TREATMENT

Forest slash treatment reduces or otherwise addresses woody plant residues created during forestry, agroforestry, and horticultural activities to achieve management objectives.

- Reduce the risk of harm to humans and livestock
- Improve the soil organic matter
- Improve the site for natural or artificial regeneration.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

This practice applies on areas with quantities of woody slash and debris requiring treatment.

The practice is applied to address one or more of the following purposes:

- Reduce hazardous fuels
- Reduce the risk of harmful insects and disease
- Protect/maintain air quality by reducing the risk of wildfire
- Improve access to forage for grazing and browsing animals
- Enhance aesthetics

COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

Forest Slash Treatment is commonly used as part of a Forest Management Plan with practices such as Forest Stand Improvement (666), Access Control (472), Pest Management (595), Prescribed Burning (378), Critical Area Planting (342), Sediment Basin (350), Structure for Water Control (587), and Prescribed Grazing (528).

For further information, refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated practice specifications and job sheets.

The following page identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

